

## The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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Arrangements have been made for the setting up of 211 areas throughout England for the training of disabled soldiers.

The large shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at Fort Wayne, Ind., have been opened to the employment of women.

## WOMEN IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

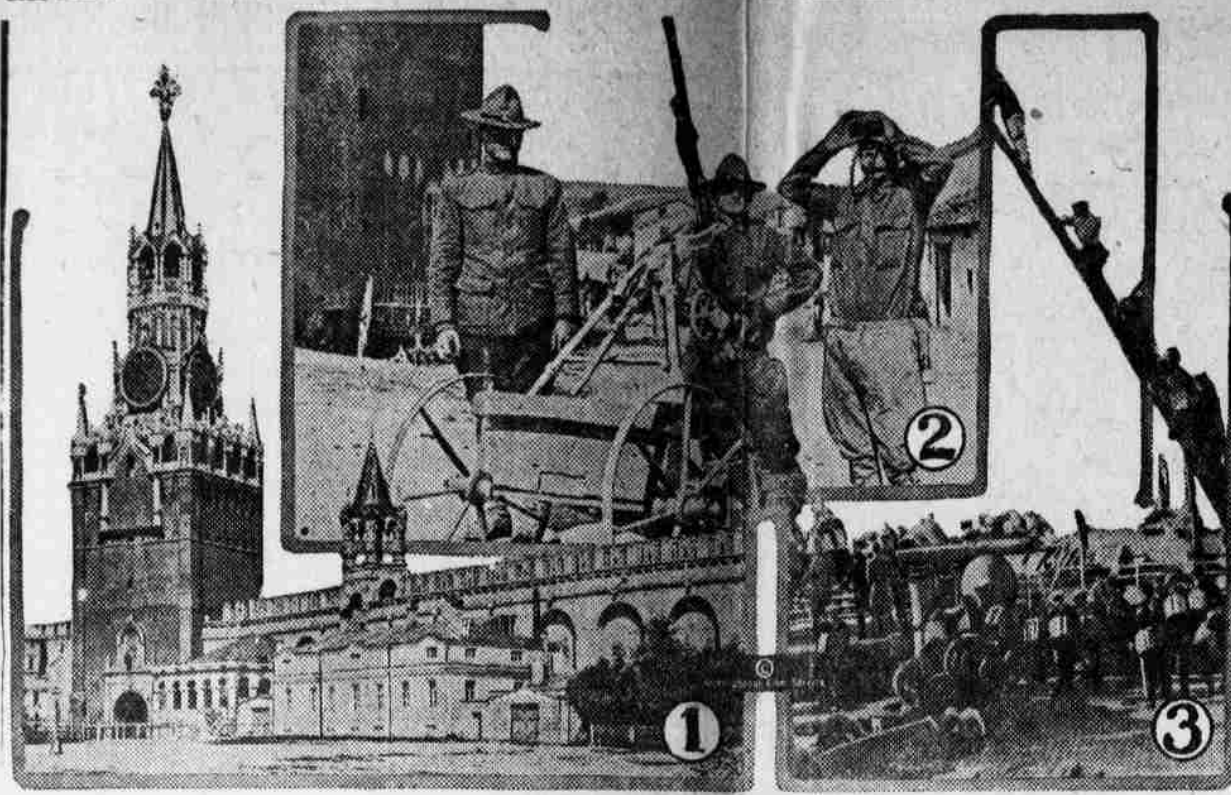
Thousands, Working at Hardest Kind of Labor, Are Helping to Win the Great War.

The women and girls of England and Scotland are helping win the war by working as laborers in the greatest of the nation's shipbuilding plants. Elsewhere female workers perform duties which are made as light as possible for them. They drive motor cars and serve as clerks. But in the shipbuilding yards they do work that heretofore was done by strong men.

In every yard there are hundreds of them and in one plant 6,000 of them are employed. They are dressed in khaki trousers and belted coats which reach well above the knees, their hair is tucked up under little round khaki caps. But they could never be mistaken for men—nearly all of them insist upon wearing high-heeled shoes, and their tastes run to silk stockings.

These women and girls for the most part—before they started building ships—wore cotton hosiery. But now they earn their own money and, as they get the same pay for doing the work men used to do, they can afford silk. In any shop or any yard they can be seen garbed like this standing at the front of forges, heating rivets, running electric machines and cranes; manufacturing on lathes and punches blades for turbines and doing various things to great steel plates which, eventually, with others, will form the sides of ships. Their hands get dirty with the grease, soot, iron stain and other dirt of the shipyards. But their faces seem always to be spotlessly clean.

Here is the kind of work some of them do. Around a gigantic machine on the banks of the Clyde the correspondent saw seven girls, none over 20, lift a heavy steel plate and while some held it in place one guided a punch and another swung a lever operating the punching mechanism. They were working as if their lives depended upon speed and they worked like a well-trained team.



1—Holy Gate of the Kremlin in Moscow, the buildings which will be occupied by the Russian government when it moves from Petrograd. 2—American soldiers in France manning an anti-aircraft gun to fight German aviators who are beginning to trouble them. 3—This photograph taken on an American vessel carrying many Y. M. C. A. men to Europe, shows the passengers climbing coolly into the rigging to watch a submarine that had just been sighted.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

## Austrians and Germans Drive the Italian Armies Back Across the Isonzo.

## GAINS OF MANY MONTHS LOST

Treachery and Cowardice Help Bring About the Disaster—American Troops at Last Fighting in Front-Line Trenches—Great French Push Toward Laon.

By EDWARD PICKARD.

Disaster, swift and sudden, overtook the Italian armies of Count Cadorna last week, and they are now battling on their own soil in the desperate endeavor to keep the enemy from the plains of northern Italy. In three days the forces of Austria, strongly re-enforced by Germans, regained practically all the ground that the Italians had won in many months of fighting. Driving a huge wedge between Pleso and Tolmino, the foe compelled the Italians in turn to withdraw beyond the upper Isonzo, to abandon the Bainsizza plateau, to give up Gorizia. Late reports indicate that they still hold a piece of Austrian territory east of the big bend the Isonzo makes between Gorizia and the sea, but by this time may have retired in that sector also.

The loss of ground is not the most serious part of the great defeat, for a vast number of prisoners, put at 100,000 by Berlin, has been taken, and some 700 guns captured. Moreover the retreating Italians were forced to destroy immense quantities of supplies. Dispatches from Rome do not minimize the disaster, but are still brave in tone and borrow Berlin's well known location, saying the fleeing armies are withdrawing to prepared positions. They also declare that treachery and cowardice contributed to the defeat, some units of the second or northern army retiring or surrendering without attempting to resist the enemy.

Austria's armies are led by Emperor Charles in person and General von Mackensen commands the Germans. It is apparent this combined attack on Italy has been in preparation for a long time, and that its purpose is partly political, to strengthen the hands of Austria and suppress the growing disaffection in that country. That this result will be accomplished for the time being there is no doubt, and while the rout of the Italians cannot be decisive in bringing final victory to the Teutons, it will greatly prolong the war.

## Americans in Front Trenches.

The men of General Pershing's expedition are in the front-line trenches at last and are under fire. Also the American batteries have been shelling the enemy. This took place at a comparatively quiet sector of the French front and is reported by General Sibert as a continuation of the intensive training of the Americans. The news sent a thrill through the nation, and the advent of the Americans in the trenches was greeted by the French with almost delirious joy. So far no casualty list has come across. The case of the first shell fired by an American battery was saved to be sent to President Wilson.

General Pershing already had been under fire, for earlier in the week he accompanied the French commander during the advance north of the Aisne and calmly went forward as far as the second line of German trenches in order to see what he desired to see, this being merely part of the day's work for him.

## Great Advance by the French.

The French army made last week one of the most important advances of the fall campaign on the front northeast of Soissons. After a furious barrage by the artillery, the troops rushed forward for a gain of more than two miles, and when they rested, they were in a position to enfilade the German lines all along the valley of the Ailette. Petain also now directly threatens Laon, the big railroad center that

forms the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line, and can enfilade the crown prince's troops that still hold the northern edge of the plateau that parallels the Chemin des Dames. The German line running north to the forest of St. Gobain is in danger, and if this gives way, the enemy would have to give up his present front from Chavignon to St. Quentin.

In this operation the French captured Fort de la Malmaison and other strong positions and routed some of the finest troops in the German army, taking more than 8,000 prisoners and a great number of guns. The French aviators did especially good work during the battle, flying at a very low altitude and breaking up with their machine-gun fire several German attempts to counter-attack.

The first French smash was made on Tuesday, and again on Thursday Petain's forces struck hard, driving the Germans from Monkey mountain and other strong positions and advancing to within eight miles of Laon. The number of prisoners was increased to 12,000.

Another Advance in Flanders. The British, in Flanders, with the French co-operating, pushed forward about a thousand yards on a front of a mile and a half on Monday, taking some important positions and getting astride the Ypres-Staden road. The Germans made desperate attempts to recover the ground, but succeeded in retaining only one of the positions of the Houtholst forest.

On Saturday the French and Belgians made a remarkable advance across the flooded marsh lands of Flanders under heavy fire and occupied the Merckem peninsula south of Dixmude.

All week the allied aviators made destructive raids behind the German lines, dropping many tons of explosives on munition works, lines of communication and other military establishments.

## Kerensky Attacked in Russia.

In many respects the week's developments in Russia were unsatisfactory. Though the fleet succeeded in keeping the German sea forces out of the Gulf of Finland for the time being, the enemy completed the occupation of the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. The civil population of Reval, Kronstadt and in part of Helsingfors was removed, and the government proceeded with its plans of moving to Moscow. The worst of the news, however, was that the council of soldiers and workmen had adopted a resolution declaring the salvation of the country lay in the conclusion of peace as soon as possible and that all power must pass into its hands, and accusing Kerensky of openly favoring the kaiser and seeking to give Petrograd into his hands. Furthermore, the council has given to its delegate to the coming conference of the allies in Paris instructions that cannot fail to be displeasing to the other allies. They cover the whole ground and would result in a peace in some respects more German than Germany itself dares to hope for.

Another source of anxiety to the allies, Great Britain especially, is Ireland. With the able assistance of German agents, the militant Sinn Feiners are becoming more defiant every day until now the whole west part of the island is said to be on the verge of open rebellion. Several of the conspirators have been arrested in the United States and others in Ireland.

## Germany Loses Zeppelin Fleet.

Germany, ridiculously indignant at the promises of reprisals for her murderous air raids, threatened that "for every brick which falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Zeppelins." Then she sent a big fleet of Zeppelins over England, their bombs killing 34 persons. From there the monster airships sailed across to France to punish Paris. But the Frenchmen were awake and such an army of aviators and storm of anti-aircraft gunfire met the invaders that four of them were brought down and three others were partly disabled and fled. One of the Zeppelins was captured uninjured and as it is of the latest type it has been an interesting object of study.

## Preparing for Two Years More.

Although America's land forces have not yet begun to participate in the conflict, it becomes more apparent daily that we will take a commanding part in the war. Great Britain and France make it plain that they rely on the United States to clinch the victory, and Uncle Sam is girding up his loins

for the mighty task. We are to be well represented in the coming conference in Paris, when it is probable there will be mapped out a more definite and cohesive plan of military operations than has yet been followed. Lloyd-George and other leaders assert that peace is not in sight because no terms have been suggested that all can accept, and the nations are laying their plans for at least two years more of warfare. It is understood, and admitted by captured German officers, that the morale of the German army is weakening and that the food situation in the central empires is bad, but those who know do not claim that Germany's fighting power is nearly exhausted.

The success of the second Liberty loan is a source of immense gratification to the government and to the entire nation. During the last week subscriptions came in with a rush, under the urging of thousands of patriotic workers, and even the Philippines, Panama and Cuba responded nobly. Wednesday, by national and state proclamation, was celebrated everywhere as Liberty day. Great parades were held in every city and smaller ones in every town and village, and in the army training camps the boys carried out special programs and handed in their dollars for the cause of freedom. In some places the people dealt in their own way with certain pro-German obstructers of the loan, but nothing was done to Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago, who took no part whatever in the city's demonstration. His recent half-hearted conversion to open patriotism seems to have suffered a relapse.

## Curbing the Traitor Press.

Postmaster General Burleson has made public his plans for enforcing the espionage law against seditious publications, and gives this outline of what he will consider unacceptable printed matter:

Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States. Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

Intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlisting services of the United States, to the injury of the services of United States.

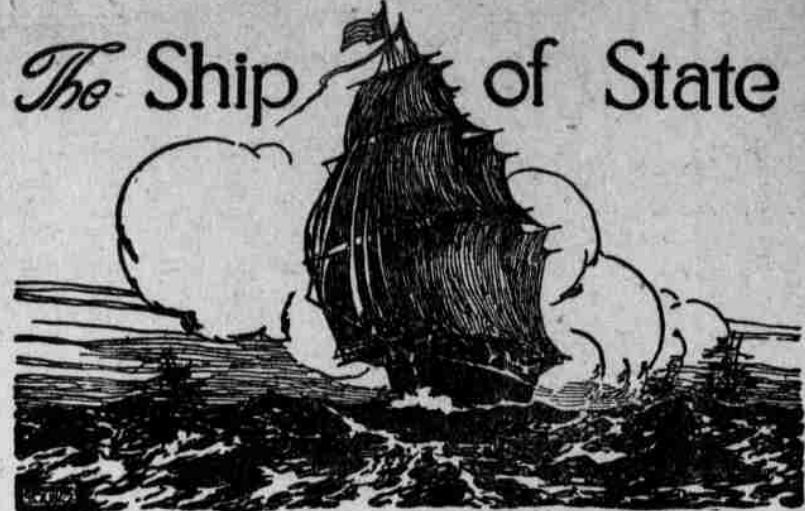
Matter the circulation of the publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

Any matter printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, internal relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributors thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published.

## Food Regulation in America.

The food administration last week began the daily publication of wholesale prices of prime commodities so that the housewives might know what the retailer should ask. But the consumers speedily found out they could not buy at the suggested reasonable prices. The retailer said the wholesaler was to blame in that he was net coming down to the figures set by Mr. Hoover and his aids. The licensing of wholesalers goes into effect on November 1, however, and thereafter it will be easy to bring the balking ones to terms. The National Association of Wholesale Grocers met in Chicago and pledged itself to the support of the administration regardless of diminishing profits, so the outlook for the consumer is bright.

Throughout the country generally there is evidenced a desire to conform to the regulation for one wheatless and one meatless day each week. The hotels and restaurants are being watched by the agents of the food administration, but obedience to the rule in the home must depend on the patriotism of the individual.

by Wilbur D. Nesbitt  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag""Thou too sail on, O Ship of State,  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great."Proud before her sister ships she sails the seas of time;  
Out, far out, upon the deep, all stately and sublime—  
What of fearsome whisperings and what of doubting eyes?  
She has stoutly held her course beneath the blackest skies,  
She has fought the billows off and she has dared the gales  
When her sister ships have drifted back with tattered sails.The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on!  
Straight she goes and great she goes—her sister ships a-trailing on—  
Riding out the bitter storms all steady, stanch and straight—  
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!Other ships go wallowing uncertain to and fro,  
Staggering and wavering against the winds they go;  
Other ships go craftily in fear of warring fleets—  
Proud before her sister ships she sails with straining sheets;  
Out the course and on the course with compass pointing true,  
She has tossed aside the bleakest winds that ever blew.The old ship, the bold ship! Full seasoned is each rib of her;  
Honest thread and trusty seam from spinnaker to jib of her;  
Ready for the storm or calm, all comely and sedate—  
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!Sail before your sister ships the course that you must make!  
Let them waste their whisperings of wonder in your wake!  
We who sail aboard of you, full well we know your strength,  
Know how sure you breast the waves that lurch along your length,  
Know the times that you have met the shiver and the shock,  
Racing in your royal rush by hidden reef and rock!The old ship, the bold ship, the ship that we are sailing on;  
Great she goes and straight she goes, her sister ships a-trailing on,  
Following and wallowing within her wake they wait—  
The old ship, the bold ship, the good ship of state!

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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## Now Is the Time!

You know the European war has temporarily stopped the flow of foreign goods to this shore. Now is the time to learn to use "Made In America" articles. You don't have to buy anything made outside of the United States. This country produces what you want—or it soon will. When you buy at home you keep your money at home and not in the coffers of the European markets.

CHANDLER.—Three more Germans whose names the officers refuse to divulge, were brought from New York and committed to the German prison barracks at Fort Oglethorpe.

Selmer.—Leonard J. Kerr, county farm demonstrator, met with the farmers at Acton, in southern McNairy county, and organized a wheat growers' club. The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended.

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Dyersburg.—The first meeting of the Dyer County Teachers' association will be held in Dyersburg Oct. 13, at the high school.

Knoxville.—A company of stove-makers will probably be organized from the negroes who are enlisting for this service in Knoxville.

Knoxville.—The Cincinnati branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold a three-day session here beginning Oct. 9.

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